

ruga running from anterior face across the basal depression of propodeum; hind coxa without a groove or ventral lobe.

Male.—Similar to female, but a little larger.

Type locality.—Lincoln National Forest, Cloudercroft, New Mexico.

Holotype.—U. S. N. M. no. 61308. Described from the female holotype and two male paratypes.

Probable host.—*Dendroctonus* sp.

It may be that more material will show the existence of a natural group characterized by the lack of the second recurrent vein and the lower insertion of the abdomen on the propodeum. If so it may be treated as a new genus or as a new subgenus of *Aulacus*. At present *Aulacus aneurus* seems to be unique in these respects. In the U. S. National Museum collection there are, in addition to the identified material, five undetermined specimens representing four different species from South America and Australia which, by these two characters, belong to *Aulacus* in the strict sense.

A NEW SPECIES OF TRICHODES FROM SOUTHERN OREGON

(COLEOPTERA, CLERIDAE)¹

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Recently the writer received two large series of specimens of a *Trichodes* species for identification. Examination of these has shown that the species is undescribed. In view of its close resemblance to another species of *Trichodes* and of the abundance of material available for study, it is believed that this undescribed species should be made known at this time. The writer is indebted to J. R. Helfer, P. D. Hurd, A. T. McClay and F. H. Parker for the loan of material used in this study.

Trichodes oregonensis, new species

Male.—Moderately robust, body and legs densely clothed with short and long, erect, pale hairs, shining, steel-blue; clypeus dark brown; labrum aeneous, front margin dark testaceous; maxillae and labrum black, with their appendages becoming testaceous toward apices; antennae piceous, dull, underside of first few segments testaceous; gula aeneous; each elytron with a small, obliquely transverse, median, yellowish spot near lateral margin; legs with a faint purplish cast, tarsi aeneous; undersurface with a greenish cast. *Head* finely, sparsely punctured; front feebly bi-impressed above clypeus; labrum with front margin evenly, more or less arcuately rounded; antenna with club elongate-triangular, twice as long as broad. *Prothorax* subquadrate; disk convex,

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sparsely punctured and roughened, with a transverse impression in front of middle and a strongly indicated, nearly smooth, transverse impression immediately in front of hind margin; sides densely punctured and roughened, very feebly constricted behind front margin, moderately constricted in front of hind margin; hind margin ridged. *Scutellum* transverse; disk flattened, medially impressed near hind margin, very finely punctured; sides and hind angles rounded; hind margin subtruncate. *Elytra* slightly less than two and one fourth times longer than width behind humeri, finely, densely roughened and indistinctly punctured; subbasal tumescences distinct; humeri distinct, umbones nearly smooth; sides broadest at apical third; apices separately, more or less narrowly rounded. *Legs* finely, densely, irregularly roughened and punctured; coxae finely scabrous; tibiae not carinate, apical spines subequal. *Mesothorax* finely sparsely punctured, distinctly rugose medially. *Abdomen* finely, very sparsely punctured; fifth sternite with hind margin broadly, very deeply, arcuately emarginate; sixth sternite nearly smooth, strongly convex, broader at base than long, lateral margins straight, oblique, hind margin feebly arcuate; sixth tergite narrower, but slightly longer than sixth sternite, disk very finely and densely punctured, with a longitudinal row of long, erect hairs on either side of midline, and a deep, median depression in front of hind margin, lateral margins feebly arcuate, hind margins rather narrow, deflexed, more or less semicircular rounded. Length: 8.1 mm.

Female.—Differs from the male in having the hind margin of fifth abdominal sternite truncate; sixth abdominal sternite short, much broader than long, hind margin nearly semicircularly rounded, and shallowly, triangularly notched at middle; sixth abdominal tergite with a broad, deep, median depression extending from front to hind margin, margins of depression densely clothed with long and short, erect and suberect, pale hairs, lateral margins strongly arcuate, hind margin broadly, very shallowly, triangularly emarginate. Length; 8.6 mm.

Types.—Holotype male, allotype female (California Academy of Sciences, Entomology) and 155 paratypes from Lake of the Woods, Klamath County, Oregon, June 6, 1951, (J. R. Helfer); 122 paratypes from Union Creek, Jackson County, Oregon, July 5 and 6, 1941 (A. T. McClay), July 12, 1950 (C. Fitch), July 15, 1939 (A. T. McClay), July 19, 1949 (A. T. McClay); and one paratype from Oregon Caves, Josephine County, Oregon, September 1, 1948 (B. Adelson). Paratypes in the collections of the California Academy of Sciences, University of California, Chicago Natural History Museum, American Museum of Natural History, University of Idaho, U. S. National Museum, J. R. Helfer, A. T. McClay, J. B. Corporaal, F. H. Parker, and the writer.

T. oregonensis is closely related to *T. ornatus* Say with which it occurs in a sympatric manner. The two species, however, can be readily distinguished. *T. oregonensis* has the

front margin of the labrum evenly rounded, the sides of the prothorax are moderately constricted in front of the hind margin, and the body is of a more or less uniform steel-blue color with the elytra bearing two small, yellowish, median spots. *T. ornatus*, on the other hand, has the front margin of the labrum notched at the middle, the sides of the prothorax are strongly constricted in front of the hind margin, and the elytra usually are of a different ground color from the remainder of the body. The elytra are variably maculated with yellow to red markings which often are very greatly enlarged. Furthermore, the tarsi and outer antennal segments of *T. oregonensis* are dark, whereas these structures tend to be testaceous in *T. ornatus*. In the males of these two species, characters of specific value are likewise present. *T. oregonensis* has the hind margin of the sixth abdominal sternite broadly arcuate, and the apices of the lateral lobes of the genitalia are very slender, prolonged, and directed downward. *T. ornatus* has the hind margin of the sixth abdominal sternite truncate or feebly emarginate, and the apices of the lateral lobes of the genitalia are thick and not prolonged, but are directed downward. In distribution, *T. oregonensis* occupies a very restricted range in southern Oregon, while *T. ornatus* occurs throughout the western United States and southwestern Canada.

T. oregonensis could be confused with the uncommon *T. bimaculatus* Horn because of similarity in color and markings. The markings, however, of *T. bimaculatus* consist of two, large, round, reddish spots which extend to the lateral margins of the elytra. The elytral spots of *T. oregonensis* are small and do not attain the lateral margins. *T. bimaculatus* is, moreover, a much more slender and elongate species than is *T. oregonensis*. The elytra in the former are approximately two and three-fourths times longer than their width behind the humeri; in the latter they are about two and one-fourth times longer than their width behind the humeri. The ranges of these species may also overlap, for *T. bimaculatus* has been recorded from southern Oregon. These records, however, may refer to specimens of *T. oregonensis*. *T. bimaculatus* is definitely known from northwestern California (Humboldt and Mendocino counties). Records of its occurrence in southern California are incorrect and must have been based on mislabeled material.

In the large series of specimens of *T. oregonensis* studied, remarkably little structural or color variation has been noted.

Without question, *T. oregonensis* is what Horn (1891, Ent. News 2:6-8) considered to be an extreme color variation of *T. ornatus*.